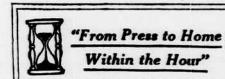
WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915-TWENTY PAGES.



No. 19.981.

DEAD HEAPED HIGH BEFORE RUSS WIRE

Germans Checked at Nearly All Points on Eastern Front, Is Claim.

CZAR'S MEN RESUMING OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

Have Been Forced to Pay Heavy Toll for Gains in Past Few Days.

SUCCESSES DEEMED TIMELY

Teutons Will Be Unable to Detach Great Forces to Send to Western or Italian Fronts.

LONDON, June 12.-Almost at every point along the great battle line of the east Russian ing their effectiveness, as the Austro-German advance has been stopped, possibly temporarily, at practically every point, and the Russians, in turn, are moving forward. The fighting has been of intense character, Russian statements making mention of the piles of German dead piled high before barbed-wire entanglements, following futile charges of Teutonic forces in their determined efforts to continue their recently successful offensive movements. Russians, it is admitted, also have been forced to pay heavy toll for the gains made that a detachment of Montenegrins

in the past few days. juncture of the war is considered most timely, for the Germanic respondent, after occupying Pogradtz, forces will be unable to detach large forces and send them either to the western or Italian arenas, lieved to be imminent at Durazzo. most timely, for the Germanic as was feared during the time the Teutonic advance was unchecked.

Some Already Detached.

Some German forces, it is declared, aiready have been detached from the Galician armies and hurried to the Galician armies and hurried to the Isonzo front, but it is felt that even more men will be needed there if Italy keeps pressing on toward Trieste.

The latest official announcement from The latest official announcement from Petrograd asserts that the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Dubysa river and in the Baltic provinces, and they concede the loss of ground nowhere except along the River Pruth in Bukowina.

Three Great Battles.

Viewing the recent fighting in Calicia in perspective it may be divided rough in perspective it may be divided roughly into three great battles. The chief of these was fought forty miles to the southeast of Lemberg, where the forces under Gen. von Linsingen had not only crossed the Dniester, but had progressed twelve miles beyond, getting astride of the Lemberg railroad. These were the forces which the Russians apparently have forced back with heavy loss, thus placing the river in heavy loss, thus placing the river in Russian hands throughout. Russian hands throughout.

The second great battle, or series of battles, took place in the territory between Ugartsberg and Zydachow, and along this line the Russians claim to have repulsed the Germans, with severe punishment.

North of both of these areas the German check was compilete.

man check was complete German Attacks Continue.

Germanic forces are in no wise dis couraged by Russian successes of the past few days, for their attacks continue with unabated fury. West of Shavli determined aggressive moves have been made, but, according to Petrograd, all attacks have resulted trously for the enemy

disastrously for the enemy.

Russians have gained distinct successes at several points along the line, among them being:
On the left bank of the Dubyssa from Shavliany to Betignoia, where 500 prisoners and many supplies were taken in a fierce night attack.

In the region of Mosciska, where enemy attacks have proved fruitless.
On the right bank of the Dniester, between the Rivers Tismenica and Swica, where many prisoners have been captured.

the left bank of the Dniester, on On the left bank of the Dinester, on the Olchowice and Bukaszowice front, where the fighting has been desperate, for the villages of Olchowice, Novo-chine, Wyschnuve and Kozara, termin-ating in the complete defeat of the enemy, who was thrown across the

In the village of Wyschnuve, where ten guns and other munitions have

been taken.

The bridgehead at Halicz, where the enemy's attacks have been repulsed.

German Officer Says Russ Resistance Has Not Yet Been Broken

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 12.-Col. Richard Gaedke, retfred, one of the best known German military writers, in an article in the Vorwaerts writers, in an article in the Vorwaerts warns against overestimating the German successes in the east. He argues that the power and resistance of modern armies is much greater than formerly, and declares there has been only one real viotory in the east, namely Gen. von Hindenburg's feat near Tannenberg, and that became finally only of local importance, while the Germans' continual blows have not yet succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance.

"Przemysl may have had only the value of a rear guard," he continues, "for the Russians intended to impede the advance of the Austro-German center, and this task the fortress fulfilled without too great sacrifices."

Col. Gaedke arrived at the conclusion that in Galicia in a reasonable time a great, but not final decision, may be expected.

SERBIANS ADVANCE | GEN. VILLA WILLING

BATTLE BARRICADES March Toward Durazzo as Montenegrins Make for Port of Alessio.

> **NISH DEFENDS ACTION** AS AID TO POWERS

> Invaded Country Declared to Be Hotbed of Austro-Turkish Intrigue.

LONDON, June 12 .- Serbia is continuing her systematic occupation of northern and central Albania, and she may even now be in possession of Scutari.
Following the example of the Italians, who occupied Avlona, an Alba-nian port on the Straits of Otranto, the Serbians are marching across northern Albania toward the port of Durazzo, while the Montenegrins are making for he port of Alessio, still farther north. The opinion is generally expressed here that these occupations probably will spell the end of Albanian integ-

Serbs Defend Incursion. The Serbian press bureau issued s

tatement today at Nish defending th incursion of Serbian troops into Al-"Serbia realizes the Albanian question will be definitely settled by Europe, but she also is conscious of the fact that measures such as she is now taking are as much in the interests of the great powers as her

interests of the great powers as her own."

The reasons for the present expedition, as given in the statement, are that Albania has been a hot-bed of Austro-Turkish intrigue, resulting in Albanian raids in Serbia, and that Serbia realized long since that its fighting front against Austria would include the entire Albanian frontier. The statement recites that Serbia, during the Baikan war, féached the open sea through Albania, only to be forced to relinquish this territory through Austrian influence.

Austrian influence.

Her Aguascalientes convention of Mexican chiefs several months ago.

The communications were formulated at a meeting of Villa and his staff at Aguascalientes.

Gen. Villa in his invitation for a conformation for a conformation of Mexican chiefs several months ago.

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Operations in Albania.

ROME, Italy, June 12.-The Scutari, Albania, correspondent of the Giornale D'Italia, in a dispatch dated June 10, concerning operations in Albania, states occupied Ducagini and Luna, continu ing as far as Spach and Remest, the Success of Russian arms at this plan being to occupy the plateau of Zoarina, which overlooks Alessio. A Serbian detachment, says the

Austria Makes Protest.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 12 .-The Austro-Hungarian government sent an identical note to the foreign powers Wednesday, says a telegram Italian blockade of the Albanian

Worth Reading Tomorrow

Next Monday is Flag day, and there are a number of "Famous American Flags." This story should interest every American.

She Made the Star Snanaled Ran ner" is the title of an article about a Baltimore woman who tashioned the flag that flew over

Uncle Sam, Labor Boss, Has Half a Million People in His Civilian Army," is an interview with George B. McGinty, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, written by Ashmun

London Hears of a Plan to Sup plant English Language With German After War" is an interesting exposition of activities allegedly contemplated by Germany after peace is declared.

Frank G. Carpenter writes of features of life and work in Paraguay's capital.

Mexico's Food Problem Will Be Difficult to Solve" says Charles

M. Pepper. "Landscape Design for Public Parks of Washington"

most beautiful city in the world. Every Day in the Year a Flag Day in Uncle Sam's Army and

make the Nation's Capital the

Where the Designer of Our Flag

Obtained the Idea for the Use of Stars and Stripes." "Anecdotes of the Star Spangled

"The First Man to Come Back." by Cleveland Moffett, a story of the poisoned arrow country the heart of South America. "A Georgia Shakespeare," by Harry

"In the Room Across From His," by Florence Ryerson, a charming love story.

"Successful Husbands and Wives," a full-page spread of pictures. Where Not to Stand in Thunderstorm" and "He Paints

at the Bottom of the Sea." Tomorrow

In The

Sunday Star

ON ALBANIAN SOIL TO FORM NEW UNION

Informs President Wilson of His Desire for "Triumph of Revolutionary Principles."

SUGGESTS TO CARRANZA **CONFERENCE OF LEADERS**

Proposition Made to "Unite and Reorganize"-Acquiescence of Other Mexican Leaders Invited.

EL PASO, Tex., June 12.-Gen. Villa in a note to President Wilson expresses willingness "to invite a new union of all Mexicans * * * to work together to insure the triumph of the revolutionary principles, especially the agrarian problem and the extension of instruction among the poorer classes."

Another note signed by Francisco Villa has been despatched to Gen. Venustiano Carranza, asking the latter to agree to a conference of leaders in note states that propositions are being Roque Gonzales Garza. tion from Gen. Villa in this connection is had of the reported ousting of Garza from the capitol at Mexico City.

action. First, that unless the constitutionalists reorganize the government the
cientificos (Diaz party) will again get
control under the guise of another name,
and, second, unless conditions in Mexico
improve the United States will intervene.
The invitation requests an early reply,
that preliminaries for the conference, if
agreed to, may be arranged.
No place for holding the meeting is
sugrested.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 12.-Gen. Sonzales, commanding constitutional troops advancing on Mexico City, has issued a proclamation in which he guarantees protection for all persons in the capital; that there will be no special taxes leyied; that full payment will be made for all supplies taken, and calls upon the merchants to cooperate in relieving the distress of the civil population. News of the issuance of the proclamation reached the constitutionalist consulate here today. The information was also given that the forces of Gonzales are within sixty kilometers (about thirty-eight miles) of Mexico City.

from Vienna, protesting against the Convicted Americans Reported Safe. George Marx and S. Franklin, the Americans under death sentence in Mexico, charged with circulating counterfeit money, are safe from execution until time has been given the United States to nvestigate their cases. Consul Edwards, at Juarez, reported today that the court would furnish the evidence to the State

would furnish the evidence to the State Department.
First official news, from American sources, of the battle at Leon, in which both Villa and Carranza forces alternately have claimed victory, received here today refute Carranza reports of Villa's rout and say his army is at Libera with large quantities of captured supplies and that the Carranza forces are too weak to

Confirms Villa's Claim.

The dispatch confirms Villa's claim of victory at Silao, and adds that in the later battle at Leon he retained all the supplies he had taken in the former fight. He retired from Leon o Libera, the dispatch says, because flank movement of Carranza troops made Leon untenable for occupation.

Previous reports have described the furlous fighting there, in which Gen. Obregon, the Carranza commander, lost an arm and probably 10,000 men were lost on both sides.

Today's dispatches indicated that both armies are gathering strength for another grapple.

Several weeks probably will be allowed to pass before the United States takes any further step in the development of its policy toward Mexico as announced by President Wilson in his recent statement warning the factional ade Leon untenable for occupation.

recent statement warning the factional leaders to "accommodate their differ-ences" and restore peace to the famine-

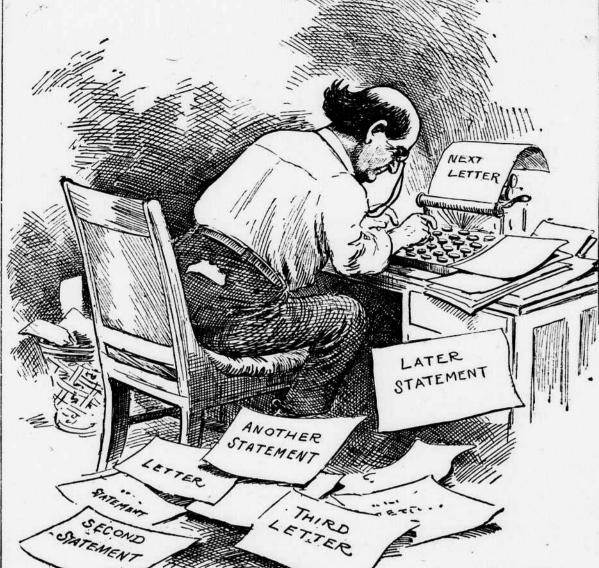
threatened country Red Cross Work Proceeds.

In the meantime replies from Villa and Carranza will be awalted; the govern-ment will watch with interest the efforts of the belligerent factions to hurry a setnent of their differences on the battlefield, and the American Red Cross will go ahead with its work of relieving starving non-combatants. It is regarded as probable that the next action by the as probable that the next action by the United States will not be taken until a permanent successor to Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State has been named.
Gustave Espinosa Mireles, private secretary to Carranza, is in Washington and has been in close conference with Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza agent. Within a few days Manuel Bonilla, a close friend of Villa, will arrive to look over the ground. These emissaries were sent to Washington for the purpose of learning at first hand just what hope for recognition may be field out to the heads of their respective factions.

ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON TO CONFER OVER MEXICO German newspaper publishers has addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to a Berlin dispatch by Exchange Telegraph Company

Capt. James Thorntown, who owes his title to the fact that he has served as an officer in the famous Texas Rangers, has arrived in Washington for the purpose of holding here next week conferences with a number of Texas men, as well as former residents of Mexico, which may result, he thinks, in proposals and information to be laid before the Department of State. ico for the past ten years, and for fifteen years before that was a resident of the border. He served as purchas(Coattinued on Second Page.)

Saaifeid, hineteen year on has fallen in battle. His name is included in one of the latest casualty lists.



A BUSY LITERARY BUREAU.

JUSTICE STAFFORD RULES ON CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE

FIRST

LETTER

Sustains Secretary Lane's Contention Against Arant Reinstatement Claim.

The expression "classified civil servce of the United States," as used by Congress in the act of August 24, 1912, rohibiting removals without written pointed to government positions with out examination, competitive or otherwise, according to a decision of Justice Stafford of the District Supreme ENGAGING TURKS

Court. The court, accordingly, overruled a demurrer of William F. Arant, former superintendent of the Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, to the answer of Secretary Lane to a mandamus pro ceeding brought a few weeks ago by Mr. Arant to secure his reinstatement. Mr. Arant claimed to be within the ciassined civil service, and invoked the act of August 24, 1912, to secure his reinstatement.

Not Purpose of Congress.

Secretary Lane, in his answer, set up the contention that even though the civil service commission had defined the expression used by Congress to inreal purpose of Congress was not to the heights of Ortakeui near Maidos," nclude such positions. Secretary and dismissed the petition

or mandamus. an appeal was noted by Mr. Arant. Secretary Lane was represented by Solicitor West and Assistant Attorney

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA CAUSES PANIC IN VIENNA

PARIS, June 12.-A dispatch from Udine, Italy, dated Friday and sent by the correspondent of the Havas Agency,

"Bosnian deserters who have arived here declare that the cholera in Austria is much worse than the outbreak of last year. A great panic, it is asserted, has been created in Vienna by the epidemic."

DUTCH GOVERNMENT WOULD ENLARGE NAVY

LONDON, June 12.-A dispatch Reuter's from The Hague says.
"The government's bill for the enargement of the Dutch navy will ask for an appropriation of \$10,000,000. The program includes two cruisers, four submarines and six sea planes."

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS NOW FACE SUSPENSION

LONDON, June 12 .- A syndicate of German newspaper publishers has addressed to Chancellor von Bethmannto the Exchange Telegraph Company, request for the immediate suppression of The Evening Star....22,193 the duty on foreign paper. The publishers declare that unle

is done it is doubtful if they will be able to continue the publication of their German Baron Killed in Battle.

BERLIN, June 12.—Baron Ernst von

Washington Has Largest Municipal Hennery and Hog Farm.

Supt. Whittaker of the District workhouse at Occoquan, Va., is preparing to teach the whole country something about the raising of chickens and hogs. Not a death among the first thousand chicks raised, and cholera will find it almost impossible to reach these hogs. Read the story tomorrow in The Sunday Star.

IN GREAT BATTLE TOTALS \$7,500,000

Allies Occupy Hills Near Maidos-Approach Gallipoli After Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, June 12.-"A great battle

The court accepted the view of the Daily Express in regard to the operaSecretary and dismissed the petition tions at the Dardanelles.

Secretary and dismissed the petition of 30,000,000 crowns (2750,000) Daily Express in regard to the options at the Dardanelles.

"The allies are now fighting in the region of the town of Gallipoli, having arrived within four hours march after terrific fighting. The extreme left of the allied forces threatens to encircle the enemy in the intrenchments to the north of the town.

"The authorities at Constantinople have commandeered forty ships as floating hospitals."

uation of 30,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000). The British steamer Leuctra was torpeded and sunk off Yarmouth today. The crew was rescued. The Leuctra was engaged in the transatiantic trade. She was last reported at Buenos Aires May 21. She was 324 feet long, of 3,027 tons gross and was built in 1899. She was owned in Port Glasgow, Scotland.

> "Black Hand King" Is Killed. CHICAGO, June 12.-Peter Catala netto, called by the police the "king o the Black Hand," was shot and killed yesterday in the North Side Italian quarters. The murderer disappeared.

Home Service

Every afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock over 300 schoolboys deliver The Star to most of the homes in every block in Washington. This regular service is one of the established institutions of Washington. . .

Thousands of business men in the city today got their first idea of responsibility when they were Star carrier boys.

Yesterday's Advertising of Local Stores

NORWAY SHIP LOSS

Twenty-Nine of Its Vessels Sent Down Since War Began.

LONDON, June 12, 12:30 p.m.-The has been in progress since Thursday Exchange Telegraph Company has rearound Maidos. The allies occupied ceived a dispatch from its correspondclude "excepted positions," such as su- two hills near Maidos. A Senegalese ent at Copenhagen who says that the perintendent of a national park, the regiment took 700 Turks prisoners on Norwegian war insurance bureau announces that Norway has lost twentysays the Athens correspondent of the nine vessels of all classes since the uation of 30,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000)

Trawlers Sent Down. The trawler Waago has been sunk by German submarine in the North sea

The members of the crew of the fishing boat have been landed at Hartlepool. The trawler Intrepid has been sunk by a German submarine in the North sea. The members of the crew of the vessel, who have been landed by a steamer at Lowestoft, were in one of the ship's boats for twenty-one hours and without food before the steamer pleked them up.

The crew of the Lowestoft trawler Britannia, which was sunk by a German submarine, have landed at Lowestoft. They were given time to leave their craft before the Germans blew up the vessel with a bomb.

Capt. Smith of the British schooner Express has arrived at Plymouth, and reports that his vessel was sunk by the German submarine U-25.

Capt. Smith says one of the officers of the submarine told him that he disapproved of submarine attacks on merchantmen, but that unless the submarine commanders carried out their orders they would be shot. The officer added, according to Capt. Smith, that submarine warfare such as the German swere engaged in was useless to them.

"Why," Capt. Smith says the German officer asked him, "do not the big ships come out and fight?"

Munitions on German Ship.

From Henry Weissman of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the United German-American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of Greater New York, consisting of 25,000 organized American Alliance of German Paritotic position. The telegram confolude: "We fully indorse your brilliant statement and pledge our supp poat have been landed at Hartlepool.

Munitions on German Ship.

NAPLES, June 12.—The German steamer Bayern, which has been interned in this port since last August, has been uuloaded by the Italian au-

BRYAN IS RESTIVE UNDER CRITICISMS

Former Secretary Intends to Washington Awaits Word **Issue Another Statement** Defending Course.

GOING TO OLD POINT FOR TWO-DAY REST

Worked Harder, He Thinks, at Head | German Ambassador Leaves City for of State Department Than Any Predecessor.

Former Secretary Bryan Intends to eply tonight to some of the attacks that have been made upon him the past few days. In a statement made public by him today announcing that he intends to leave with Mrs. Bryan tonight for a trip to Old Point Comfort, to be gone until Tuesday, it was said that he would "give out for publication in tomorrow's papers a brief correction of two mistaken statements

hich have gained circulation. Mr. Bryan would not indicate what the two mistaken statements to which he takes exception are, but callers at his home, where he spent the day receiving visitors after a horseback ride this morning, gained the impres sion that he is somewhat restive un der imputations which have been placed upon his actions the past few days, and that he feels that he ought to be set right before the people.

Receives Many Visitors.

Telegrams and visitors continue to bsorb Mr. Bryan's attention. Among the visitors today was Cone Johnson of the State Department. Mr. Bryan said he is receiving visits from various persons who have been engaged in work with him upon different matters n the past. Another visitor today was Mgr. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

Mgr. William T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

Commenting upon his intention to take a holiday, Mr. Bryan said today:

"The next two weeks will be devoted largely to rest. During the two years and three months which have elapsed since I entered the State Department I have had but little vacation—considerably less sthan the time which the law gives to all government employes. If any historian is interested enough to examine the record he will find that no former Secretary has been at his desk a greater number of hours each day or a greater number of hours each day or a greater number of my predecessors has had to deal with more problems of the first magnitude. It has been a long and severe strain, and Mrs. Bryan has shared it with me. We both feel the need of rest and shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to secure it. We shall go to Old Point Comfort tonight, spend Sunday and Monday there, and return Tuesday morning. By that time we shall have our plans matured for the remainder of June and possibly for a longer period."

No Lack of Friendship. Mr. Bryan referred to German-Americans in his statement addressed to them, published elsewhere in The Star today, as "fellow-citizens in whose patriotism I have entire confidence." Besides asking that they use their influence with the Berlin government in maintaining peace between Germany and the United States, Mr. Bryan

and the United States, Mr. Bryan urged:
That they forget, never to be recalled, any suspicion of lack of neutrality or friendship toward the German people on the part of the President of the United States.
That they should not attempt to connect negotiations between the United States and Germany with those between the United States and Great Britain, because "the cases are different."

Britain, because 'the cases are different."

That Germany should acquiesce in demands that have been made by the United States without condition, trusting the "United States to deal justly with her in the consideration of any changes she may propose in the international rules that govern the taking of prizes" growing out of submarine warfare. Unjustly Criticised, He Says.

Mr. Bryan declared that President Wilson had been unjustly criticised by partisans of both sides in the Euro pean conflict; expressed confidence that German-Americans would stand by their adopted country in case of war between the United States and Germany; maintained that killing of innocent women and children, either by drowning or starving, could not be justified, and suggested a change in from ships carrying contraband or am

Among the telegrams to which Mr. Bryan has given publicity are the fol-The members of the crew of the fishing lowing:

From Henry Weissman of Brooklyn.

IS GIVEN WIDE POWERS

LONDON, June 12.—The Gazette has issued the text of the order in council creating and defining the powers of The 2nd Newspaper... 12,832
The 3rd Newspaper... 9,901
The 4th Newspaper... 5,346

The Star is read every day in 60,000 homes in Washington, and in 10,000 suburban or more distant homes.

The German government tried repeatedly to obtain possession of her cargo, but permission to remove this always was refused by the Italian authorities.

The 2nd Newspaper... 12,832
A thorough search of her cargo was made. Hidden under ostensible goods of munitions may appoint, to control such other persons as the minister of munitions may appoint, to control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors within prescribed areas. The Bayern sailed from Hamburg several days before the opening of hostilities between Austria and Serbla. She put into Naples and remained here for safety.

The German government tried repeatedly to obtain possession of her cargo, but permission to remove this always workshop or factory from restrictions was refused by the Italian authorities. the "central control of liquor traffic

ing a Secret. Officially Washington today looked to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin for some indication of how the German government views the American note

ONE CENT.

OFFICIAL EYES ON

CAPITAL OF KAISER

From Berlin as to Note's

Reception.

SENTIMENT IS REPORTED

TO BE AGAINST YIELDING

Vacation, His Destination Be-

to Germany concerning her submarine warfare. Members seemed to have settled down, with an air of confidence, to await Germany's reply. The President himself went off to golf on his regular week-end recreation, and many cabinet members were out of the city. There was a marked relaxation in the tensity which pervaded official circles during the preparation of the note and which acco panied former Secretary Bryan's resig-

Unofficial advices received here said that officials of the German foreign office were familiarizing themselves with the contents of the note, and it was expected here that as soon as they promptly send some definite informa-tion concerning the German attitude. It was also stated that Germany probably would not give its answer pending the arrival of Meyer Gerhard, the personal representative of Count

be forthcoming for perhaps a fort-German Envoy Leaves City.

von Bernstorff, the German ambassa-

dor to Washington. From this it was

concluded here that a reply would not

Count von Bernstorff, the German mbassador, left Washington today for a short vacation. His destination was

While Mr Bryan firmly refused to liscuss the identical phraseology of the note as shown him and as sent to Germany, it was made clear at the State Department today just what happened. There were minor changes inserted in the language of the note just before it was put in its final form and these changes were made before the note was shown to Mr. Bryan by Counseler Lansing, now Secretary of State ad interim.

Lansing, now Secretary of State ad interim.

Mr. Bryan's resignation had been already tendered, but had not yet taken effect. Changes made in this final form apparently did nto affect the attitude of Secretary Bryan. The note in the precise text as shown him was then put in code and sent to Berlin without the change of a word or letter.

Whether the President directed that the final note be shown to Mr. Bryan was not disclosed, but it would have been shown to him anyway without any instructions, as technically Mr. Bryan was still in office.

Word from Ambassador Gerard as to the German attitude toward the American note was awaited with the keenest interest here, particularly in view of conflicting unofficial information from Berlin.

of conflicting unofficial information from Berlin.
Dispatches coming direct from Berlin said that some quarters in Berlin regarded the note as more conciliatory than cable dispatches had indicated. On the other hand, dispatches received by way of London said that Berlin was pessimistic regarding the continued maintenance of friendly relations with the United States.

Against Granting Demands.

German opinion, it was said, was unanimously against granting the American demands for assurances that American ships and lives would not be endangered by submarine warfare.

endangered by submarine warfare.

The feeling in official circles in Washington, however, continued optimistic that a way would be found for a peaceful settlement of the issue between Germany and the United States. Hopes were based upon the friendly character of the note which they regarded as opening the door to a satisfactory adjustment with honor to both countries. This confidence of a favorable outcome of the negotiations also was shared by diplomats here.

Officials made it clear that the note purposely had been phrased so as to reiterate the earnestness of the United States with respect to the principles of

States with respect to the principles of humanity and international law, and at the same time to afford Germany an opportunity with dignity to make her practice square with the principles expressed.

Note to London Soon. It was officially stated that a note would soon be sent to Great Britain and her allies, insisting on a change in the operation of the blockade conducted by them so as to conform with the principles of international law for-

the principles of international law forbidding interference with trade in noncontraband articles passing to and
from a belligerent country through a
contiguous neutral-country.

This, it was generally believed,
would be an important factor in convincing the German government that
the United States would maintain the
same vigorous position on the fundamentals in international law with respect to the allies as has been the
case in the American correspondence
with Germany.

The statement issued last night by
William Jennings Bryan revealed that
while Secretary of State Mr. Bryan
favored the sending of a note urging
grompt adherence by the allies to the
requests of the American note of
March 30 to Great Britain and France
concerning the order in council. Mr.
Bryan disclosed that the President had
differed with him as to the time when
the note would be sent, but that the
intention to send such a communication was fixed.

Interest in Mediation Offer.

Interest in Mediation Offer.

Close reading in diplomatic quarters of the American note to Germany pre-sented by Ambassador Gerard, the second since the Lusitania was sunk. brought out a variety of predictions and views as to the manner in which Sermany would reply.

Germany would reply.

Much importance was attached to the statement of the willingness of the United States to exercise its good offices as between the belligerents in any attempt to come to an understanding "by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed." This it was believed in many quarters might result in a correspondence that might ultimately lead to peace negotiations. It was learned, too, that copies of the American note to Germany had been cabled to the American embassies at London Paris, Petrograf and Rome for the informa-